

at the National Conservation Exposition; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of general executive committee of the Railway Business Association, favoring the passage of House bill 25106, granting a Federal charter to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Federation of Retail Merchants, St. Louis, Mo., and the Associations of National Advertising Managers of the United States, protesting against the passage of section 2 of House bill 23417, preventing manufacturers fixing prices on all goods; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the New York Civic League, favoring the passage of any legislation preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, favoring passage of legislation adopting systems of farmers' credit unions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of J. F. Lambson, Lexington, Nebr.; Christopher Finkbeiner, Toledo, Ohio; John Brosnon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Stephens Meloche, New Orleans, La., favoring the passage of bill 1339, granting an increase of pension to veterans who lost a limb in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the New York Produce Exchange, favoring the passage of House bill 25106, incorporating the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARTIN of South Dakota: Petition of business men of Fairfax, Colome, Winner, Herrick, and Bonesteel, S. Dak., favoring passage of legislation inserting a clause in the interstate-commerce laws making it possible to cause concerns selling goods directly to consumers or entirely by mail to contribute their portion of the funds toward development of the community, county, and State; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Fifth Philadelphia District Committee and Washington Camp, No. 533, Patriotic Order Sons of America, favoring the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Oxford and citizens of Wichita and the Church of Brethren of McPherson, Kans., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: Petition of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of House bill 26877, relocating the pierhead line in the Hudson River between Pier 1 and West Thirteenth Street; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Petition of the Civic Association of Alhambra, Cal., protesting against the passage of any legislation tending to destroy the present national system of protecting the forests; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of the Primrose Club, of Stillwater, Minn., favoring the passage of legislation removing the tax on oleomargarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

## SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 3, 1913.

The Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hearest prayer, hearken unto us, we beseech Thee, as we make our morning supplication. Thou knowest our frame, Thou rememberest that we are dust. Thou hast made us to know how frail we are, and how brief and uncertain is our tenure in these houses of clay. Thou hast called from our midst a Member of this Senate, making us to know anew that the way of man is not in himself alone, and that it is not in us who walk to direct our steps. And to whom may we turn, our Father, but to Thee who holdest us in Thy keeping, living or dying? We humbly commit ourselves to Thee, praying that Thou wilt keep us evermore in Thy love and uphold us with Thy spirit.

And now may God, our Father, who hast loved us with an everlasting love, and who hast called us into His eternal kingdom in Christ, comfort our hearts and establish them in every good word and in every good work. Unto Him be glory and honor, dominion and power, now and for evermore. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CULLOM and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

## DEATH OF SENATOR JEFF DAVIS.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, it becomes my melancholy duty to announce to the Senate the death of my colleague, Senator JEFF DAVIS, who departed this life at Little Rock on yesterday. With this simple statement there is announced the close of the career of one of the most extraordinary men of his time and section. This is not the appropriate time to analyze his purposes and his plans with a view of determining the philosophy that controlled his life, public and private, but another time will be chosen for that purpose, when I shall ask the Senate to lay aside its usual business to give attention to that feature of his career.

He was extraordinary in the sense that he inspired friendships that knew no deviation and no surrender and provoked criticisms that absolutely went beyond the bounds of all possible reason. To ascertain the purposes that ran through his life will be the interesting study of those of us who had some opportunity to observe his course and to know his motives. As I said, I shall not proceed further along that line at this time, as I hope to be able hereafter to join with his other friends here in paying proper tribute to his life and his memory.

I ask for the adoption of the resolutions which I now send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas submits resolutions, for which he asks present consideration. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 417) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JEFF DAVIS, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

*Resolved*, That a committee of eight Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate pro tempore to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. DAVIS at his late home in Little Rock, Ark.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore appointed as the committee under the second resolution Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, Mr. POMERENE, Mr. O'GORMAN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. ASHURST, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CLAPP.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Mr. President, I offer the following resolution, and ask for its adoption.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senate, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, do now adjourn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Arkansas.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 4, 1913, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 3, 1913.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Help us, O God, our Father, to realize that we are Thine, that nothing in life or death can separate us from Thee. It is Thou who hast made us and not we ourselves. Death comes all unbidden and touches the depths of our hearts. Comfort, we beseech Thee, the families connected with this body into which the angel of death has so recently come, that they may look forward into the bright beyond without doubt or fear.

Be with the family of the Member who is sorely afflicted; restore him, we pray Thee, to health and strength that he may pursue the useful walks of life. Keep us all and our dear ones close to Thee in the faith and hope of Thy ruling and overruling Providence. In the spirit of the Lord Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House that the President had, on December 10, 1912, approved and signed bill of the following title:

H. R. 20287. An act to amend section 5 of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the American Red Cross," approved January 5, 1905.

## SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 7448. An act restoring to the public domain certain lands heretofore reserved for reservoir purposes at the headwaters of the Mississippi River and tributaries; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 5138. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assinniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

## ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. CRAVENS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 10648. An act amending an act entitled "An act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with the Indian tribes, and to protect the same"; and

H. R. 10169. An act to provide for holding the district court of the United States for Porto Rico during the absence from the island of the United States district judge and for the trial of cases in the event of the disqualification of or inability to act by the said judge.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to renew the motion to correct the reference of Senate concurrent resolution 32, which was sent to the Committee on Appropriations instead of the Committee on the Library.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman make the motion by direction of the Committee on the Library?

Mr. SLAYDEN. By the unanimous direction of the Committee on the Library.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, on that I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] have five minutes to make a statement, and if he avails himself of the privilege that I may have five minutes in which to reply.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, in order to arrive at an understanding, I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri whether this statement is to be confined simply to a discussion of the rule?

Mr. BORLAND. I am going to reply to any statement which the gentleman makes.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I am perfectly willing to have a simple discussion of the rule, and have it confined to the rule.

The SPEAKER. The question is not debatable.

Mr. BORLAND. I will not limit the gentleman; he can say what he wishes to, and I will reply to it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Texas have five minutes to address the House. Is there objection?

Mr. BORLAND. And that I have five minutes in which to reply.

The SPEAKER. And that the gentleman from Missouri have five minutes in which to reply.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to say that I shall object unless it is agreed in advance that the debate shall be limited, as it ought to be limited, to a discussion of the rule and does not go into a discussion of the bill on its merits. If it can be limited to that in advance, I will not object.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from Missouri agree to the limitation suggested by the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. SLAYDEN. I do.

Mr. BORLAND. I have no objection.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask a parliamentary question.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.

Mr. FERRIS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. FERRIS. I would like to ask which committee this really belongs to.

The SPEAKER. That is the question that is up for decision.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. FERRIS. Let me first pursue my inquiry a little further. What rules govern the decision of this question? I would like to know so as to vote intelligently on it.

The SPEAKER. The rules of the House govern it. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order, and I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts objects to unanimous consent, and the question is, Whether the Senate concurrent resolution shall be referred to the Committee on the Library.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. LINTHICUM. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maryland makes the point of order that no quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. All those in favor of referring the Senate concurrent resolution to the Committee on the Library will, when their names are called, answer "aye," and those opposed will answer "no," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 102, nays 89, answered "present" 5, not voting 190, as follows:

## YEAS—102.

Alexander	Esch	Jones	Nelson
Allen	Estopinal	Kahn	Padgett
Ansberry	Floyd, Ark.	Kennedy	Page
Ashbrook	Foster	Kent	Payne
Bathrick	Fuller	Lamb	Pot
Beall, Tex.	Gardner, Mass.	Lawrence	Prince
Blackmon	Garrett	Lee, Pa.	Rainey
Bulkley	Gillett	Lenroot	Reilly
Burke, S. Dak.	Godwin, N. C.	Lever	Roberts, Nev.
Burleson	Graham	Longworth	Roddenbery
Burnett	Hamill	McCoy	Sheppard
Byrnes, S. C.	Hamilton, Mich.	McDermott	Sims
Cannon	Hamilton, W. Va.	McKenzie	Slayden
Carlin	Hardy	McKinney	Smith, Tex.
Clayton	Hawley	Macon	Steenerson
Cooper	Hay	Maguire, Nebr.	Stephens, Tex.
Crumacker	Helm	Mann	Sterling
Cullop	Henry, Tex.	Martin, S. Dak.	Taylor, Ala.
Curley	Hinds	Miller	Taylor, Ohio
Dalzell	Holland	Mondell	Tilson
Danforth	Howell	Morgan, La.	Townsend
Dent	Howland	Morgan, Okla.	Tribble
Dies	Hughes, Ga.	Morrison	Underwood
Doughton	Humphrey, Wash.	Murdoch	Young, Tex.
Dwight	James	Murray	
Edwards	Johnson, S. C.	Needham	

## NAYS—89.

Aincy	Ferris	Langham	Rubey
Anderson	Fowler	Lewis	Rucker, Mo.
Austin	Francis	Lindbergh	Russell
Ayres	French	Linthicum	Saunders
Bartholdt	Glass	Littleton	Sisson
Bates	Gould	Lloyd	Slomp
Boeber	Greene, Vt.	Lobeck	Smith, Saml. W.
Borland	Gudger	McGillcuddy	Speer
Buchanan	Hamlin	McGuire, Okla.	Stedman
Byrns, Tenn.	Harrison, Miss.	McLaughlin	Stephens, Cal.
Candler	Harrison, N. Y.	Moore, Pa.	Stephens, Miss.
Carter	Hartman	Norris	Stephens, Nebr.
Clark, Fla.	Hayden	Palmer	Stone
Claypool	Helgesen	Peters	Talbot, Md.
Collier	Hensley	Powers	Thomas
Conry	Houston	Pray	Towner
Cox, Ind.	Hull	Raker	Vare
Crago	Jacoway	Rauch	Webb
Curry	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Rees	Willis
Daugherty	Kinkaid, N. J.	Richardson	Witherspoon
Davis, Minn.	Lafean	Roberts, Mass.	
Dickinson	Lafferty	Rothermel	
Farr	La Follette	Rouse	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—5.

Andrus	Burgess	Fitzgerald	Pujo.
Browning			

## NOT VOTING—190.

Adair	Davenport	Garner	Jackson
Adamson	Davidson	George	Johnson, Ky.
Aiken, S. C.	Davis, W. Va.	Gill	Kendall
Akin, N. Y.	De Forest	Goeke	Kindred
Ames	Denver	Goldfogle	Kitchin
Anthony	Dickson, Miss.	Good	Knowland
Barchfeld	Difenderfer	Goodwin, Ark.	Konig
Barnhart	Dixon, Ind.	Gray	Konop
Bartlett	Dodds	Green, Iowa	Kopp
Bell, Ga.	Donohoe	Greene, Mass.	Kortly
Berger	Doremus	Gregg, Pa.	Langley
Boehne	Draper	Gregg, Tex.	Lee, Ga.
Bradley	Driscoll, D. A.	Griest	Legare
Brantley	Driscoll, M. E.	Guernsey	Levy
Broussard	Dupré	Hammond	Lindsay
Brown	Dyer	Hanna	Littlepage
Burke, Pa.	Ellerbe	Hardwick	Loud
Burke, Wis.	Evans	Harris	McCall
Butler	Fairchild	Hart	McCreary
Calder	Faison	Haugen	McKellar
Callaway	Fergusson	Hayes	McKinley
Campbell	Fields	Head	McMorran
Cantrill	Finley	Heffin	Madden
Cary	Flood, Va.	Henry, Conn.	Maher
Cline	Focht	Higgins	Martin, Colo.
Copley	Fordney	Hill	Matthews
Covington	Fornes	Hobson	Mays
Cox, Ohio	Foss	Howard	Merritt
Cravens	Gallagher	Hughes, W. Va.	Moore, Pa.
Currier	Gardner, N. J.	Humphreys, Miss.	Moon, Tenn.



Moore, Tex.	Randell, Tex.	Small	Underhill
Morse, Wis.	Ransdell, La.	Smith, J. M. C.	Volstead
Moss, Ind.	Redfield	Smith, Cal.	Vreeland
Mott	Reyburn	Smith, N. Y.	Warburton
Neeley	Riordan	Sparkman	Watkins
Nye	Robinson	Stack	Weeks
Oldfield	Rodenberg	Stanley	Whitacre
Olmsted	Rucker, Colo.	Stevens, Minn.	White
O'Shaunessy	Sabath	Sulloway	Wilder
Parran	Scott	Sweet	Wilson, Ill.
Patten, N. Y.	Scully	Switzer	Wilson, N. Y.
Patton, Pa.	Sells	Taggart	Wilson, Pa.
Pepper	Shackleford	Talcott, N. Y.	Wood, N. J.
Pickett	Sharp	Taylor, Colo.	Woods, Iowa
Plumley	Sherley	Thayer	Young, Kans.
Porter	Sherwood	Thistlewood	Young, Mich.
Post	Simmons	Turnbull	
Prouty	Sloan	Tuttle	

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. HOBSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. FORNES with Mr. BRADLEY.

Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. ANDRUS.

Until further notice:

Mr. PUJO with Mr. McMORRAN.

Mr. FIELDS with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. PATTEN of New York with Mr. McCALL.

Mr. BURGESS with Mr. MICHAEL E. DRISCOLL.

Mr. BELL of Georgia with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. LEE of Georgia with Mr. MERRITT.

Mr. LEVY with Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. McKELLAR with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. MOON of Tennessee with Mr. OLMSTED.

Mr. MOSS of Indiana with Mr. NYE.

Mr. NEELEY with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. OLDFIELD with Mr. PICKETT.

Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. PLUMLEY.

Mr. POST with Mr. PORTER.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas with Mr. PROUTY.

Mr. SABATH with Mr. REYBURN.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD with Mr. RODENBERG.

Mr. SHARP with Mr. SCOTT.

Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. SIMMONS.

Mr. SMALL with Mr. J. M. C. SMITH.

Mr. SMITH of New York with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. STANLEY with Mr. SMITH of California.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York with Mr. SULLOWAY.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado with Mr. SWITZER.

Mr. THAYER with Mr. VREELAND.

Mr. UNDERHILL with Mr. WARBURTON.

Mr. WATKINS with Mr. WEEKS.

Mr. WHITE with Mr. WILDER.

Mr. WILSON of New York with Mr. WILSON of Illinois.

Mr. GOEKE with Mr. YOUNG of Michigan.

Mr. HARDWICK with Mr. CAMPBELL.

Mr. AIKEN of South Carolina with Mr. BARCHFELD.

Mr. BARNHART with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BOEHNE with Mr. CARY.

Mr. BROUSSARD with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. BRANTLEY with Mr. DE FOREST.

Mr. BROWN with Mr. DODDS.

Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin with Mr. DYER.

Mr. SHERWOOD with Mr. DRAPER.

Mr. CALLAWAY with Mr. FOCHT.

Mr. CANTRILL with Mr. FORDNEY.

Mr. CLINE with Mr. FOSS.

Mr. COVINGTON with Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey.

Mr. DAVIS of West Virginia with Mr. GOOD.

Mr. DEFENDERFER with Mr. GREEN of Iowa.

Mr. DIXON of Indiana with Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts.

Mr. DONOHUE with Mr. GUERNSEY.

Mr. DANIEL A. DRISCOLL with Mr. HANNA.

Mr. DUPRE with Mr. HAUGEN.

Mr. FAISON with Mr. HAYES.

Mr. FLOOD of Virginia with Mr. HEALD.

Mr. TURNBULL with Mr. VOLSTEAD.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HENRY of Connecticut.

Mr. GEORGE with Mr. HIGGINS.

Mr. GARNER with Mr. HILL.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas with Mr. KENDALL.

Mr. GREGG of Texas with Mr. KNOWLAND.

Mr. GREGG of Pennsylvania with Mr. KOPP.

Mr. HEFLIN with Mr. LOUD.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi with Mr. McCREARY.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky with Mr. McKINLEY.

Mr. KITCHIN with Mr. MADDEN.

Mr. KONOP with Mr. MATTHEWS.

Mr. KONIG with Mr. YOUNG of Kansas.

Mr. KORBLY with Mr. WOOD of New Jersey.

Mr. HOWARD with Mr. PARRAN.

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BUTLER.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. DAVIDSON.

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Mr. FITZGERALD with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. KINDRED with Mr. HARRIS.

Mr. FINLEY with Mr. CURRIER.

Until January 8:

Mr. PEPPER with Mr. SLOAN.

Mr. MAYS with Mr. THISTLEWOOD.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, how am I recorded?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recorded in the affirmative.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw my vote of "yea" and answer "Present."

The name of Mr. BURGESS was called, and he answered "Present."

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, is my colleague, the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. SCULLY, recorded as having voted?

The SPEAKER. He is not.

Mr. BROWNING. Mr. Speaker, I am paired with the gentleman from New Jersey. I voted "yea," and I wish to withdraw my vote and be marked "present."

The name of Mr. BROWNING was called, and he answered "Present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I move a change of reference of House resolution 757 from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions. It belongs to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana will please send the resolution up and let the Clerk report it, so that the House will know what it is.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 757.

Whereas the president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co. has informed the Senate that with the approval of Congress, as expressed by an act of March 4, 1909, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has erected upon the site of the world's fair in the city of St. Louis a memorial to Thomas Jefferson, at a cost of \$450,000, in commemoration of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory; and

Whereas this statue of Mr. Jefferson is to be unveiled and dedicated on the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the signing of the Louisiana Purchase treaty, the 30th of April, 1913; and

Whereas the trustees in charge of this great memorial have, through the president of the exposition company, requested the presence of a committee of the House of Representatives to participate in the dedicatory services on the day named: Therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of 12 Members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker of the House to attend said ceremonies and represent the House of Representatives at the unveiling and dedication of said memorial.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, is this a unanimous request?

The SPEAKER. It is a motion.

Mr. CULLOP. It is the same matter in regard to a change of reference which we had up the other day to which objection was made.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the change of reference?

Mr. FOSTER. I do, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Indiana is authorized by his committee to make the motion to make this change of reference, the Chair will recognize him.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Speaker, I am.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana moves a change of reference of House resolution 757 from the Committee on Rules to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced the yeas seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. CULLOP) there were—ayes 41, yeas 62.

So the motion was rejected.

#### ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 1216).

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Clerk read as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In accordance with the requirements of section 10 of the act approved August 24, 1912, I transmit herewith a letter addressed

to me by the Secretary of War, dated December 23, 1912, submitting a letter from the chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, dated December 13, 1912, and accompanying statement of all expenses incurred by officers and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission in attending meetings and conventions from June 30 to December 1, 1912.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 3, 1913.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 963).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

The Clerk read as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Congress, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 3, 1913.

SUNDRY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS (S. DOC. NO. 989).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States in regard to the work of certain departments of the Government, which was read, ordered printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The Clerk read as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

This is the third of a series of messages in which I have brought to the attention of the Congress the important transactions of the Government in each of its departments during the last year and have discussed needed reforms.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS SHOULD HAVE SEATS ON THE FLOOR OF CONGRESS.

I recommend the adoption of legislation which shall make it the duty of heads of departments—the members of the President's Cabinet—at convenient times to attend the session of the House and the Senate, which shall provide seats for them in each House, and give them the opportunity to take part in all discussions and to answer questions of which they have had due notice. The rigid holding apart of the executive and the legislative branches of this Government has not worked for the great advantage of either. There has been much lost motion in the machinery, due to the lack of cooperation and interchange of views face to face between the representatives of the Executive and the Members of the two legislative branches of the Government. It was never intended that they should be separated in the sense of not being in constant effective touch and relationship to each other. The legislative and the executive each performs its own appropriate function, but these functions must be coordinated. Time and time again debates have arisen in each House upon issues which the information of a particular department head would have enabled him, if present, to end at once by a simple explanation or statement. Time and time again a forceful and earnest presentation of facts and arguments by the representative of the Executive whose duty it is to enforce the law would have brought about a useful reform by amendment, which in the absence of such a statement has failed of passage. I do not think I am mistaken in saying that the presence of the members of the Cabinet on the floor of each House would greatly contribute to the enactment of beneficial legislation. Nor would this in any degree deprive either the legislative or the executive of the independence which separation of the two branches has been intended to promote. It would only facilitate their cooperation in the public interest.

On the other hand, I am sure that the necessity and duty imposed upon department heads of appearing in each House and in answer to searching questions of rendering upon their feet an account of what they have done, or what has been done by the administration, will spur each member of the Cabinet to closer attention to the details of his department, to greater familiarity with its needs, and to greater care to avoid the just criticism which the answers brought out in questions put and discussions arising between the Members of either House and the members of the Cabinet may properly evoke.

Objection is made that the members of the administration, having no vote, could exercise no power on the floor of the House, and could not assume that attitude of authority and control which the English parliamentary Government have and which enables them to meet the responsibilities the English system thrusts upon them. I agree that in certain respects it would be more satisfactory if members of the Cabinet could at

the same time be Members of both Houses, with voting power, but this is impossible under our system; and while a lack of this feature may detract from the influence of the department chiefs, it will not prevent the good results which I have described above both in the matter of legislation and in the matter of administration. The enactment of such a law would be quite within the power of Congress without constitutional amendment, and it has such possibilities of usefulness that we might well make the experiment, and if we are disappointed the misstep can be easily retraced by a repeal of the enabling legislation.

This is not a new proposition. In the House of Representatives, in the Thirty-eighth Congress, the proposition was referred to a select committee of seven Members. The committee made an extensive report, and urged the adoption of the reform. The report showed that our history had not been without illustration of the necessity and the examples of the practice by pointing out that in early days Secretaries were repeatedly called to the presence of either House for consultation, advice, and information. It also referred to remarks of Mr. Justice Story in his Commentaries on the Constitution, in which he urgently presented the wisdom of such a change. This report is to be found in Volume I of the Reports of Committees of the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress, April 6, 1864.

Again, on February 4, 1881, a select committee of the Senate recommended the passage of a similar bill, and made a report, in which, while approving the separation of the three branches, the executive, legislative, and judicial, they point out as a reason for the proposed change that, although having a separate existence, the branches are "to cooperate, each with the other, as the different members of the human body must cooperate with each other in order to form the figure and perform the duties of a perfect man."

The report concluded as follows:

This system will require the selection of the strongest men to be heads of departments and will require them to be well equipped with the knowledge of their offices. It will also require the strongest men to be the leaders of Congress and participate in debate. It will bring these strong men in contact, perhaps into conflict, to advance the public weal, and thus stimulate their abilities and their efforts, and will thus assuredly result to the good of the country.

If it should appear by actual experience that the heads of departments in fact have not time to perform the additional duty imposed on them by this bill, the force in their offices should be increased or the duties devolving on them personally should be diminished. An under-secretary should be appointed to whom could be confided that routine of administration which requires only order and accuracy. The principal officers could then confine their attention to those duties which require wise discretion and intellectual activity. Thus they would have abundance of time for their duties under this bill. Indeed, your committee believes that the public interest would be subserved if the Secretaries were relieved of the harassing cares of distributing clerkships and closely supervising the mere machinery of the departments. Your committee believes that the adoption of this bill and the effective execution of its provisions will be the first step toward a sound civil-service reform which will secure a larger wisdom in the adoption of policies and a better system in their execution.

GEO. H. PENDLETON.  
W. B. ALLISON.  
D. W. VOORHEES.  
J. G. BLAINE.  
M. C. BUTLER.  
JOHN J. INGALLS.  
O. H. PLATT.  
J. T. FARLEY.

It would be difficult to mention the names of higher authority in the practical knowledge of our Government than those which are appended to this report.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS-BANK SYSTEM.

The Postal Savings-Bank System has been extended so that it now includes 4,004 fourth-class post offices, as well as 645 branch offices and stations in the larger cities. There are now 12,812 depositories at which patrons of the system may open accounts. The number of depositors is 300,000 and the amount of their deposits is approximately \$28,000,000, not including \$1,314,140 which has been withdrawn by depositors for the purpose of buying postal savings bonds. Experience demonstrates the value of dispensing with the pass book and introducing in its place a certificate of deposit. The gross income of the postal savings system for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, will amount to \$700,000 and the interest payable to depositors to \$300,000. The cost of supplies, equipment, and salaries is \$700,000. It thus appears that the system lacks \$300,000 a year of paying interest and expenses. It is estimated, however, that when the deposits have reached the sum of \$50,000,000, which at the present rate they soon will do, the system will be self-sustaining. By law the postal savings funds deposited at each post office are required to be redeposited in local banks. State and national banks to the number of 7,357 have qualified as depositories for these funds. Such deposits are secured by



bonds aggregating \$54,000,000. Of this amount, \$37,000,000 represent municipal bonds.

#### PARCEL POST.

In several messages I have favored and recommended the adoption of a system of parcel post. In the postal appropriation act of last year a general system was provided and its installation was directed by the 1st of January. This has entailed upon the Post Office Department a great deal of very heavy labor, but the Postmaster General informs me that on the date selected, to wit, the 1st of January, near at hand, the department will be in readiness to meet successfully the requirements of the public.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF POSTMASTERS.

A trial during the past three years of the system of classifying fourth-class postmasters in that part of the country lying between the Mississippi River on the west, Canada on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, and Mason and Dixon's line on the south has been sufficiently satisfactory to justify the postal authorities in recommending the extension of the order to include all the fourth-class postmasters in the country. In September, 1912, upon the suggestion of the Postmaster General, I directed him to prepare an order which should put the system in effect, except in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and Samoa. Under date of October 15 I issued such an order, which affected 36,000 postmasters. By the order the post offices were divided into groups A and B. Group A includes all postmasters whose compensation is \$500 or more, and group B those whose compensation is less than that sum. Different methods are pursued in the selection of the postmasters for group A and group B. Criticism has been made of this order on the ground that the motive for it was political. Nothing could be further from the truth. The order was made before the election and in the interest of efficient public service. I have several times requested Congress to give me authority to put first, second, and third class postmasters, and all other local officers, including internal-revenue officers, customs officers, United States marshals, and the local agents of the other departments under the classification of the civil-service law by taking away the necessity for confirming such appointments by the Senate. I deeply regret the failure of Congress to follow these recommendations. The change would have taken out of politics practically every local officer and would have entirely cured the evils growing out of what under the present law must always remain a remnant of the spoils system.

#### COMPENSATION TO RAILWAYS FOR CARRYING MAILS.

It is expected that the establishment of a parcel post on January 1 will largely increase the amount of mail matter to be transported by the railways, and Congress should be prompt to provide a way by which they may receive the additional compensation to which they will be entitled. The Postmaster General urges that the department's plan for a complete readjustment of the system of paying the railways for carrying the mails be adopted, substituting space for weight as the principal factor in fixing compensation. Under this plan it will be possible to determine without delay what additional payment should be made on account of the parcel post. The Postmaster General's recommendation is based on the results of a far-reaching investigation begun early in the administration with the object of determining what it costs the railways to carry the mails. The statistics obtained during the course of the inquiry show that while many of the railways, and particularly the larger systems, were making profits from mail transportation, certain of the lines were actually carrying the mails at a loss. As a result of the investigation the department, after giving the subject careful consideration, decided to urge the abandonment of the present plan of fixing compensation on the basis of the weight of the mails carried, a plan that has proved to be exceedingly expensive and in other respects unsatisfactory. Under the method proposed the railway companies will annually submit to the department reports showing what it costs them to carry the mails, and this cost will be apportioned on the basis of the car space engaged, payment to be allowed at the rate thus determined in amounts that will cover the cost and a reasonable profit. If a railway is not satisfied with the manner in which the department apportions the cost in fixing compensation, it is to have the right, under the new plan, of appealing to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This feature of the proposed law would seem to insure a fair treatment of the railways. It is hoped that Congress will give the matter immediate attention, and that the method of compensation recommended by the department or some other suitable plan will be promptly authorized.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Interior Department, in the problems of administration included within its jurisdiction, presents more difficult questions

than any other. This has been due perhaps to temporary causes of a political character, but more especially to the inherent difficulty in the performance of some of the functions which are assigned to it. Its chief duty is the guardianship of the public domain and the disposition of that domain to private ownership under homestead, mining, and other laws, by which patents from the Government to the individual are authorized on certain conditions. During the last decade the public seemed to become suddenly aware that a very large part of its domain had passed from its control into private ownership, under laws not well adapted to modern conditions, and also that in the doing of this the provisions of existing law and regulations adopted in accordance with law had not been strictly observed, and that in the transfer of title much fraud had intervened, to the pecuniary benefit of dishonest persons. There arose thereupon a demand for conservation of the public domain, its protection against fraudulent diminution, and the preservation of that part of it from private acquisition which it seemed necessary to keep for future public use. The movement, excellent in the intention which prompted it, and useful in its results, has nevertheless had some bad effects, which the western country has recently been feeling and in respect of which there is danger of a reaction toward older abuses unless we can attain the golden mean, which consists in the prevention of the mere exploitation of the public domain for private purposes while at the same time facilitating its development for the benefit of the local public.

The land laws need complete revision to secure proper conservation on the one hand of land that ought to be kept in public use and, on the other hand, prompt disposition of those lands which ought to be disposed in private ownership or turned over to private use by properly guarded leases. In addition to this there are not enough officials in our Land Department with legal knowledge sufficient promptly to make the decisions which are called for. The whole land-laws system should be reorganized, and not until it is reorganized will decisions be made as promptly as they ought, or will men who have earned title to public land under the statute receive their patents within a reasonably short period. The present administration has done what it could in this regard, but the necessity for reform and change by a revision of the laws and an increase and reorganization of the force remains, and I submit to Congress the wisdom of a full examination of this subject, in order that a very large and important part of our people in the West may be relieved from a just cause of irritation.

I invite your attention to the discussion by the Secretary of the Interior of the need for legislation with respect to mining claims, leases of coal lands in this country and in Alaska, and for similar disposition of oil, phosphate, and potash lands, and also to his discussion of the proper use to be made of water-power sites held by the Government. Many of these lands are now being withheld from use by the public under the general withdrawal act which was passed by the last Congress. That act was not for the purpose of disposing of the question, but it was for the purpose of preserving the lands until the question could be solved. I earnestly urge that the matter is of the highest importance to our western fellow citizens and ought to command the immediate attention of the legislative branch of the Government.

Another function which the Interior Department has to perform is that of the guardianship of Indians. In spite of everything which has been said in criticism of the policy of our Government toward the Indians, the amount of wealth which is now held by it for these wards per capita shows that the Government has been generous; but the management of so large an estate, with the great variety of circumstances that surround each tribe and each case, calls for the exercise of the highest business discretion, and the machinery provided in the Indian Bureau for the discharge of this function is entirely inadequate. The position of Indian commissioner demands the exercise of business ability of the first order, and it is difficult to secure such talent for the salary provided.

The condition of health of the Indian and the prevalence in the tribes of curable diseases has been exploited recently in the press. In a message to Congress at its last session I brought this subject to its attention and invited a special appropriation, in order that our facilities for overcoming diseases among the Indians might be properly increased, but no action was then taken by Congress on the subject, nor has such appropriation been made since.

The commission appointed by authority of the Congress to report on proper method of securing railroad development in Alaska is formulating its report, and I expect to have an opportunity before the end of this session to submit its recommendations.

## DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The far-reaching utility of the educational system carried on by the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the farmers of our country calls for no elaboration. Each year there is a growth in the variety of facts which it brings out for the benefit of the farmer, and each year confirms the wisdom of the expenditure of the appropriations made for that department.

## PURE-FOOD LAW.

The Department of Agriculture is charged with the execution of the pure-food law. The passage of this encountered much opposition from manufacturers and others who feared the effect upon their business of the enforcement of its provisions. The opposition aroused the just indignation of the public, and led to an intense sympathy with the severe and rigid enforcement of the provisions of the new law. It had to deal in many instances with the question whether or not products of large business enterprises, in the form of food preparations, were deleterious to the public health; and while in a great majority of instances this issue was easily determinable, there were not a few cases in which it was hard to draw the line between a useful and a harmful food preparation. In cases like this when a decision involved the destruction of great business enterprises representing the investment of large capital and the expenditure of great energy and ability, the danger of serious injustice was very considerable in the enforcement of a new law under the spur of great public indignation. The public officials charged with executing the law might do injustice in heated controversy through unconscious pride of opinion and obstinacy of conclusion. For this reason President Roosevelt felt justified in creating a board of experts, known as the Remsen Board, to whom in cases of much importance an appeal might be taken and a review had of a decision of the Bureau of Chemistry in the Agricultural Department. I heartily agree that it was wise to create this board in order that injustice might not be done. The questions which arise are not generally those involving palpable injury to health, but they are upon the narrow and doubtful line in respect of which it is better to be in some error not dangerous than to be radically destructive. I think that the time has come for Congress to recognize the necessity for some such tribunal of appeal and to make specific statutory provision for it. While we are struggling to suppress an evil of great proportions like that of impure food, we must provide machinery in the law itself to prevent its becoming an instrument of oppression, and we ought to enable those whose business is threatened with annihilation to have some tribunal and some form of appeal in which they have a complete day in court.

## AGRICULTURAL CREDITS.

I referred in my first message to the question of improving the system of agricultural credits. The Secretary of Agriculture has made an investigation into the matter of credits in this country, and I commend a consideration of the information which through his agents he has been able to collect. It does not in any way minimize the importance of the proposal, but it gives more accurate information upon some of the phases of the question than we have heretofore had.

## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

I commend to Congress an examination of the report of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and especially that part in which he discusses the office of the Bureau of Corporations, the value to commerce of a proposed trade commission, and the steps which he has taken to secure the organization of a national chamber of commerce. I heartily commend his view that the plan of a trade commission which looks to the fixing of prices is altogether impractical and ought not for a moment to be considered as a possible solution of the trust question.

The trust question in the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law is gradually solving itself, is maintaining the principle and restoring the practice of competition, and if the law is quietly but firmly enforced business will adjust itself to the statutory requirements, and the unrest in commercial circles provoked by the trust discussion will disappear.

## PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

In conformity with a joint resolution of Congress, an Executive proclamation was issued last February, inviting the nations of the world to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to be held at San Francisco to celebrate the construction of the Panama Canal. A sympathetic response was immediately forthcoming, and several nations have already selected the sites for their buildings. In furtherance of my invitation, a special commission visited European countries during the past summer, and received assurances of hearty cooperation in the task of bringing together a universal industrial, military, and naval display on an unprecedented scale. It is evident that

the exposition will be an accurate mirror of the world's activities as they appear 400 years after the date of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean.

It is the duty of the United States to make the nations welcome at San Francisco and to facilitate such acquaintance between them and ourselves as will promote the expansion of commerce and familiarize the world with the new trade route through the Panama Canal. The action of the State governments and individuals assures a comprehensive exhibit of the resources of this country and of the progress of the people. This participation by States and individuals should be supplemented by an adequate showing of the varied and unique activities of the National Government. The United States can not with good grace invite foreign governments to erect buildings and make expensive exhibits while itself refusing to participate. Nor would it be wise to forego the opportunity to join with other nations in the inspiring interchange of ideas tending to promote intercourse, friendship, and commerce. It is the duty of the Government to foster and build up commerce through the canal, just as it was the duty of the Government to construct it.

I earnestly recommend the appropriation at this session of such a sum as will enable the United States to construct a suitable building, install a governmental exhibit, and otherwise participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in a manner commensurate with the dignity of a nation whose guests are to be the peoples of the world. I recommend also such legislation as will facilitate the entry of material intended for exhibition and protect foreign exhibitors against infringement of patents and the unauthorized copying of patterns and designs. All aliens sent to San Francisco to construct and care for foreign buildings and exhibits should be admitted without restraint or embarrassment.

## THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

The city of Washington is a beautiful city, with a population of 352,936, of whom 98,667 are colored. The annual municipal budget is about \$14,000,000. The presence of the National Capitol and other governmental structures constitutes the chief beauty and interest of the city. The public grounds are extensive, and the opportunities for improving the city and making it still more attractive are very great. Under a plan adopted some years ago, one half the cost of running the city is paid by taxation upon the property, real and personal, of the citizens and residents, and the other half is borne by the General Government. The city is expanding at a remarkable rate, and this can only be accounted for by the coming here from other parts of the country of well-to-do people who, having finished their business careers elsewhere, build and make this their permanent place of residence.

On the whole, the city as a municipality is very well governed. It is well lighted, the water supply is good, the streets are well paved, the police force is well disciplined, crime is not flagrant, and while it has purlieus and centers of vice, like other large cities, they are not exploited, they do not exercise any influence or control in the government of the city, and they are suppressed in as far as it has been found practicable. Municipal graft is inconsiderable. There are interior courts in the city that are noisome and centers of disease and the refuge of criminals, but Congress has begun to clean these out, and progress has been made in the case of the most notorious of these, which is known as Willow Tree Alley. This movement should continue.

The mortality for the past year was at the rate of 17.80 per 1,000 of both races; among the whites it was 14.61 per thousand, and among the blacks 26.12 per thousand. These are the lowest mortality rates ever recorded in the District.

One of the most crying needs in the government of the District is a tribunal or public authority for the purpose of supervising the corporations engaged in the operation of public utilities. Such a bill is pending in Congress and ought to pass. Washington should show itself under the direction of Congress to be a city with a model form of government, but as long as such authority over public utilities is withheld from the municipal government, it must always be defective.

Without undue criticism of the present street railway accommodations, it can be truly said that under the spur of a public-utilities commission they might be substantially improved.

While the school system of Washington perhaps might be bettered in the economy of its management and the distribution of its buildings, its usefulness has nevertheless greatly increased in recent years, and it now offers excellent facilities for primary and secondary education.

From time to time there is considerable agitation in Washington in favor of granting the citizens of the city the franchise and constituting an elective government. I am strongly opposed to this change. The history of Washington discloses a



number of experiments of this kind, which have always been abandoned as unsatisfactory. The truth is this is a city governed by a popular body, to wit, the Congress of the United States, selected from the people of the United States, who own Washington. The people who come here to live do so with the knowledge of the origin of the city and the restrictions, and therefore voluntarily give up the privilege of living in a municipality governed by popular vote. Washington is so unique in its origin and in its use for housing and localizing the sovereignty of the Nation that the people who live here must regard its peculiar character and must be content to subject themselves to the control of a body selected by all the people of the Nation. I agree that there are certain inconveniences growing out of the government of a city by a national legislature like Congress, and it would perhaps be possible to lessen these by the delegation by Congress to the District Commissioners of greater legislative power for the enactment of local laws than they now possess, especially those of a police character.

Every loyal American has a personal pride in the beauty of Washington and in its development and growth. There is no one with a proper appreciation of our Capital City who would favor a niggardly policy in respect to expenditures from the National Treasury to add to the attractiveness of this city, which belongs to every citizen of the entire country, and which no citizen visits without a sense of pride of ownership. We have had restored by a Commission of Fine Arts, at the instance of a committee of the Senate, the original plan of the French engineer L'Enfant for the city of Washington, and we know with great certainty the course which the improvement of Washington should take. Why should there be delay in making this improvement in so far as it involves the extension of the parking system and the construction of greatly needed public buildings? Appropriate buildings for the State Department, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce and Labor have been projected, plans have been approved, and nothing is wanting but the appropriations for the beginning and completion of the structures. A hall of archives is also badly needed, but nothing has been done toward its construction, although the land for it has long been bought and paid for. Plans have been made for the union of Potomac Park with the valley of Rock Creek and Rock Creek Park, and the necessity for the connection between the Soldiers' Home and Rock Creek Park calls for no comment. I ask again why there should be delay in carrying out these plans? We have the money in the Treasury, the plans are national in their scope, and the improvement should be treated as a national project. The plan will find a hearty approval throughout the country. I am quite sure, from the information which I have, that, at comparatively small expense, from that part of the District of Columbia which was retroceded to Virginia the portion including the Arlington estate, Fort Myer, and the palisades of the Potomac can be acquired by purchase and the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia over this land ceded to the Nation. This ought to be done.

The construction of the Lincoln Memorial and of a memorial bridge from the base of the Lincoln Monument to Arlington would be an appropriate and symbolic expression of the union of the North and the South at the Capital of the Nation. I urge upon Congress the appointment of a commission to undertake these national improvements, and to submit a plan for their execution; and when the plan has been submitted and approved, and the work carried out, Washington will really become what it ought to be—the most beautiful city in the world.

WM. H. TAFT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 19, 1912.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Crockett, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. JOHN GEISER McHENRY, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

Also:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the death of the Hon. JEFF DAVIS, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas.

*Resolved*, That a committee of eight Senators be appointed by the President of the Senate pro tempore to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. DAVIS at his late home in Little Rock, Ark.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate, and the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, do now adjourn.

That in compliance with the foregoing resolution the President pro tempore had appointed Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, Mr. POMERENE, Mr. O'GORMAN, Mr. BRYAN, Mr. ASHURST, Mr. MARTINE of New Jersey, Mr. CURTIS, and Mr. CLAPP as said committee.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR JEFF DAVIS OF ARKANSAS.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 762.

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JEFF DAVIS, late a Senator of the United States from the State of Arkansas.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

*Resolved*, That a committee of 14 Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The question was taken, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee in the case of Senator DAVIS of Arkansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROBINSON, Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas, Mr. MACON, Mr. CRAVENS, Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas, Mr. OLDFIELD, Mr. JACOWAY, Mr. CULLOP, Mr. DAVENPORT, Mr. NELSON, Mr. MILLER, Mr. GREENE of Vermont, Mr. REES, and Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska.

#### DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE WEDEMAYER OF MICHIGAN.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, information has just been received, through the War Department, of the death of Hon. WILLIAM W. WEDEMAYER by drowning. Mr. WEDEMAYER was returning from the Canal Zone. Some time later I shall ask the House to set a time for paying tribute to the life, character, and public services of the deceased. Meanwhile I offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 763.

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM W. WEDEMAYER, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate this resolution to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### House resolution 764.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senator and Representative the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, January 4, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a list of documents received and distributed by the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912 (H. Doc. No. 1218); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Monongahela River, Pa., with a view to reconstructing Locks 4 and 6 (H. Doc. No. 1217); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 24180) granting an increase of pension to Rachel I. Holloway; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 16879) granting a pension to Martha Fitzpatrick; Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 27537) to repeal section 5 of the act entitled "An act amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings & Trust Co., and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27558) to repeal the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Canal Co. of Nicaragua"; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 27559) providing for the erection of a public building at Lamar, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27560) providing for the erection of a public building at Neosho, Mo.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 27561) to grant the State of Nevada lands for educational purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27562) relating to the recording of notice and certificate of location of mining claims in certain cases; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. LA FOLLETTE: A bill (H. R. 27563) to authorize further advances to the reclamation fund and for the issue and disposal of certificates of indebtedness in reimbursement therefor, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 27564) to authorize the sale of lands allotted to Indians under the Moses agreement of July 7, 1883; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27565) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease for grazing, agricultural, and mining purposes unallotted lands within Indian reservations established by act of Congress or Executive order; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27566) setting apart and declaring to be a reservation for the Rocky Boy's Band of Chippewa Indians and other homeless Indians in the State of Montana certain lands in the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation in the State of Montana; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 27567) for reduction of postage rates on first-class mail matter; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 27568) amending section 1 of the act of May 11, 1912, relating to pension of Civil War soldiers and sailors; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 27569) to raise revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 27570) to facilitate the use of square No. 673, in the city of Washington, for storage warehouse purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 27571) to compensate star-route carriers for additional work imposed on them and losses sustained through the establishment of the parcel post; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. AYRES: A bill (H. R. 27572) to restore the foreign merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 27573) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend sections 2291 and 2297 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to homesteads," approved June 6, 1912; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HINDS: A bill (H. R. 27574) for the purchase or construction of a vessel or launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Portland, Me.; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 27575) providing that certain professors at the United States Naval Academy shall be commissioned as professors of mathematics with rank of lieutenant commander; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 27576) to raise revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 376) extending the time for the survey, classification, and appraisal of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt lands of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LINTHICUM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 377) granting to the Fifth Regiment Maryland National Guard the use of the corridors of the courthouse of the District of Columbia upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the marshal of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 27577) granting an increase of pension to Laura Coalman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNING: A bill (H. R. 27578) to correct the military record of John Banks; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUCHANAN: A bill (H. R. 27579) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Benton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 27580) granting an increase of pension to John Watts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 27581) for the relief of Peter A. Bratton; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER: A bill (H. R. 27582) granting an increase of pension to Noah M. Diehl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COPLEY: A bill (H. R. 27583) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Van Doozer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27584) granting an increase of pension to William Garvean; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 27585) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Hayden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CULLOP: A bill (H. R. 27586) for the relief of John H. Bray; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27587) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Coleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27588) granting an increase of pension to Clayton Clements; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27589) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Pugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAUGHERTY: A bill (H. R. 27590) granting a pension to Alpheus R. Bascom; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27591) granting an increase of pension to Mary Heffleman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27592) granting an increase of pension to John P. Walker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27593) granting an increase of pension to Lutisha A. Carpenter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DICKINSON: A bill (H. R. 27594) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Boyer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27595) granting an increase of pension to Taylor Hulin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27596) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wade; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FIELDS: A bill (H. R. 27597) granting a pension to Jane Burton; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27598) granting a pension to Nannie Yocum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27599) granting a pension to Alice M. Ham; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27600) granting an increase of pension to William L. Duncan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27601) granting an increase of pension to George W. Lawson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27602) granting an increase of pension to John Woods; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 27603) granting an increase of pension to Nelson J. Weller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENSLEY: A bill (H. R. 27604) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stitzel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINDS: A bill (H. R. 27605) for the relief of Walter Whitney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27606) to amend and correct the military record of Simon Scribner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 27607) granting a pension to Sallie E. Cooper; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 27608) for the relief of William Keough; to the Committee on War Claims.



By Mr. KONOP: A bill (H. R. 27600) to remove the charge of desertion standing against John G. Day; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 27610) granting a pension to Nancy J. Picklesimer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. Also, a bill (H. R. 27611) granting a pension to J. H. Malear; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27612) granting an increase of pension to Henry Horn; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27613) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Johnson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27614) granting an increase of pension to Clara A. Collins; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27615) granting an increase of pension to Ed N. Wilson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27616) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27617) for the relief of the estate of David W. Allen; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 27618) granting a pension to Julia F. Roraback; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: A bill (H. R. 27619) for the relief of Andrews & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27620) for the relief of Jacob Weyland; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27621) granting a pension to John Shirmmer; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27622) granting a pension to George W. Cole; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27623) to correct the military record of John Brown; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEPAGE: A bill (H. R. 27624) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph and Newton Haynes, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27625) granting a pension to Margaret Jane Racer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27626) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Holdren; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27627) for the relief of the widow of Nathan Reed, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27628) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry F. and Nancy W. Crotty, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 27629) for the relief of John Nicholson; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27630) for the relief of George W. Platt; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27631) granting an increase of pension to Eva Buhler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 27632) for the relief of Lloyd Rawlins; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27633) granting a pension to Louisa Snyder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27634) granting a pension to Eva Murray; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 27635) for the relief of John E. Keys; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORRISON: A bill (H. R. 27636) granting an increase of pension to John Hull; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 27637) granting a pension to Elsie M. Smith; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 27638) granting a pension to Isom W. Foley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27639) for the relief of the heirs of George Humphreys, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27640) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth Wright, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27641) for the relief of the heirs of Parks D. Brittain, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27642) for the relief of Dutton Davis, administrator of the estate of John Davis, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 27643) granting an increase of pension to Mordecai F. Riley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 27644) granting a pension to Rella Potts; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 27645) for the relief of Fred E. Jackson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROUSE: A bill (H. R. 27646) granting an increase of pension to Amelia E. Hatfield; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27647) for the relief of the estate of William Thomas Lowe; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 27648) granting a pension to Frances M. Rhodes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 27649) granting a pension to Elizabeth Newman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27650) granting a pension to Sarah F. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27651) granting an increase of pension to Anita Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27652) for the relief of the estate of George Patterson, deceased; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 27653) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Foster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 27654) granting a pension to Henry Hatch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27655) granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Whiting; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27656) granting an increase of pension to Leucracia M. Hodge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of J. D. Westhafer and 6 other merchants of Uhrichsville, Ohio, asking that Congress give the Interstate Commerce Commission more power toward regulating the express companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Select List of Ohio Daily Newspapers, protesting against the passage of the section of the postal appropriation act relative to the filing and publishing of circulation lists, of stockholders' indebtedness, etc.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. AYRES: Petition of the North Side Board of Trade of New York and the general executive committee of the Railway Bureau Association, favoring the incorporation of the National Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the City Island Board of Trade, favoring legislation reducing the letter rate of postage to 1 cent; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, favoring legislation establishing a system of farmers' credit unions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the Association of National Advertising Managers, protesting against the passage of the Oldfield patent bill, preventing the fixing of prices on patent goods by the manufacturers; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of House bill 3010, regulating the delivery of all telephone and telegraph messages; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the National Federation of Retail Merchants, Lexington, Mo., and the Association of National Advertising Managers of New York, protesting against the passage of the Oldfield patent bill, preventing the fixing of prices by the manufacturers of patent goods; to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo.; the Campbell Glass Paint Co., St. Louis, Mo.; and the Mound City Paint & Color Co., St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of House bill 25106, providing for the incorporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the National Indian Wars Association, of St. Louis, Mo.; the Army and Navy Union of the United States, St. Louis, Mo.; John H. Broomen, Jersey City, N. J.; John Kelber, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas J. Allen, Gant, Mo., and 5 citizens of St. Louis, Mo., favoring the passage of House bill 19800, granting pensions to the veterans of the Indian wars; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BUCHANAN: Petition of the Chicago Woman's Aid Society, favoring the reduction of tax on oleomargarine to not exceeding 2 cents per pound; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: Petition of citizens of New Albany, Ind., favoring passage of bill giving Federal protection to all migratory birds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., favoring passage of legislation reducing the letter postage to 1 cent; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ESTOPINAL: Petition of the Louisiana State Board of Health, favoring an appropriation for investigating and preventing pellagra; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the New Orleans Board of Trade, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 7208; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of the Rock Island Club, the Rock Island Retail Merchants' Association, and the Fifty Thousand Club of Rock Island, Ill., favoring proposed appropriation for equipping one of the present buildings for the manufacture of field carriages for artillery, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of J. F. Lambson, Lexington, Nebr., favoring the passage of House bill 1339, granting an increase of pension to veterans who lost a limb in the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Petition of the directors of the Springfield Board of Trade, favoring the passage of the bill providing for practical navigation of the Connecticut River from Long Island Sound to Holyoke; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, favoring the passage of legislation creating a system of farmers' credit unions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of the general executive committee of the Railway Business Association, favoring the passage of House bill 25106, granting a Federal charter to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARTMAN: Petition of Washington Camp, No. 79, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Hopewell, Pa., favoring the passage of Senate bill 3175, for the restriction of immigration; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENSLEY: Petition of Minnie Steel, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Alliance, Mo., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard interstate liquor bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINDS: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of Walter Whitney; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Petition of citizens of Pikeville, Ky., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard liquor bill, preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEVY: Petition of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., and of Kirkland Bros. & Co., New York, favoring the passage of House bill 36, giving Federal protection to migratory birds; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of the American Automobile Association of America, favoring the proposed road from Gettysburg to Washington in connection with the Lincoln Memorial; to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of the North Side Board of Trade, of New York City, favoring the relocation of the pierhead line in the Hudson River between Pier 1 and West Thirtieth Street; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the American Academy of Political and Social Science and the Columbia University, of the city of New York, favoring appropriation for holding of the second Pan American Scientific Congress at Washington; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of Pine Bluff Lodge, No. 305, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, protesting against the passage of the proposed employees' compensation act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Henry L. Harris and Jacob Sands, of Kirksville, Mo., favoring the passage of House bill 1339, granting pensions to limbless veterans of the Civil War; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, reaffirming its belief in a permanent tariff commission; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring the passage of legislation for the restoration of the American merchant marine; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the board of directors of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, favoring the passage of Senate bill 7503, for the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. PEPPER: Petition of Hubert J. Bryce and 50 other citizens of Canton, Iowa, favoring the passage of the Kenyon-

Sheppard liquor bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of the heirs of Parks D. Brittain; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEEKS: Petitions of H. A. Wilder and John F. Brant, of Newborn, Mass., and the class of sociology of Boston University, Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petitions of citizens and clubs of Newton, Mass., and the class of sociology of Boston University, Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of the Kenyon bill to clean up Washington for the inauguration; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM: Petition of Indians and other resident fishermen in Alaska, praying for legislation by Congress to prevent setting fish traps in tidal waters of Alaska; to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WILLIS: Papers to accompany bill (H. R. 27526) granting a pension to Emma B. Showalter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of New York: Petition of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and Vicinity, protesting against the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Brooklyn League, favoring the passage of the bill for the relocation of the pierhead line in the Hudson River between Pier 1 and West Thirtieth Street; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of William Knappman & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the reduction of the present tariff on whiting and Paris white; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the general executive committee of the Railway Business Association, favoring the passage of House bill 25106, granting a Federal charter to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Busburck Avenue Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring the passage of the Kenyon-Sheppard liquor bill preventing the shipment of liquor into dry territory; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the manufacturers and journey men and women of the gold-leaf industry, asking that the tariff on gold leaf in paragraph 177, Payne tariff, be made to read 50 cents in place of 35 cents, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Federation of Jewish Farmers of America, favoring the passage of legislation establishing a system of farmers' credit unions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 4, 1913.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

WILLIAM P. DILLINGHAM, a Senator from the State of Vermont, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

RESIGNATION OF SENATOR J. W. BAILEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore (Mr. GALLINGER). The Chair lays before the Senate a communication, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,  
Washington, D. C., January 3, 1913.

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,  
President of the United States Senate pro tempore.

DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as a Senator from the State of Texas.

J. W. BAILEY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there is no objection the communication will lie on the table.

ELECTORS FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, authentic copies of the certificates of ascertainment of electors for President and Vice President appointed in the States of Michigan, Utah, and Texas at the elections held in those States November 5, 1912, which were ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by D. K. Hempstead, its enrolling clerk, transmitted to the Senate resolutions on the death of Hon. JEFF DAVIS, late a Senator from the State of Arkansas.